

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHINA: THE EMERGING ECONOMIC COLOSSUS

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a very thoughtful speech delivered by former Commerce Secretary and my Bristol, CT, constituent, Barbara Hackman Franklin. In her remarks, Ms. Franklin gives us considerable material to ponder as we examine the importance of international trade in general and with China in particular.

CHINA: THE EMERGING ECONOMIC COLOSSUS

(By Hon. Barbara Hackman Franklin, Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce)

CHINA

China has always held a special intrigue for westerners. I am no exception. This vast populous country is thought by many to have the oldest culture on Earth. Certainly it was the center of Eastern civilization. Many Asian neighbors drew upon China as the source of their written language, religion, philosophy and style of living. It was already a sophisticated society when Marco Polo traveled there in the fourteenth century, bringing back such treasures as silk, tea, spices, noodles, fireworks, exquisite porcelain, and wood block printing.

But this special fascination has not translated into a smooth and predictable relationship over the past few centuries. To us, China has been alternately open, then closed, and then reopened again. The result is that we do not understand China very well—its ancient culture, its history, its people, way of life, political structure or place in today's world. But, our fascination persists, perhaps because we have a sixth sense about—and emotional reaction to—the huge sleeping giant on the other side of the world.

Now the sleeping giant has awakened. It is increasingly important—even urgent—that we understand this unusual country, which could eclipse the United States in the size of its economy in the early part of the next century. I believe we have reached a defining moment in our relationship with China.

THE HISTORY OF THE U.S.-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

Ever since Hong Kong was established—back in the days of clipper ships when trade with China flourished—the United States was engaged, along with Europe, in China. But having existed as a self-contained society for many centuries, China did not move easily into a cooperative relationship with the nations of the West.

Restriction of trade to specific ports in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Boxer Rebellion, the limit on trade by the mandarins in the early 20th century, the Japanese occupation before and during World War II, the brief reopening under Chiang Kai-shek, and the quick retreat behind the walls of communism in 1949—these are some of the more notable instances of the on-again, off-again flirtation China has had with the West.

It has only been since Richard Nixon's trip in 1972 that China has again been reopened to the U.S. And even though George Bush was sent to establish a liaison office after the Nixon visit, it was not until 1979, in Jimmy Carter's Presidency, that the U.S. officially recognized China.

U.S.-China trade resumed in 1972, but remained minimal until 1979 when China's "open door" policy began. China launched its economic reforms, made efforts to attract foreign investment, and created Special Economic Zones. In 1980, the U.S. accorded China Most Favored Nation trading status. Under our laws, this status must be renewed annually. It has become harder to do this every year because of the growing pressure to link MFN for China with progress in human rights.

In 1983, in the Reagan years, we took our commercial relationship one step further. The Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade was begun—Malcolm Baldrige was Secretary of Commerce—to provide a government-to-government channel to increase business activity and handle problems.

As freer markets and economic growth progressed, so too did the move toward more political freedom. A high water mark was reached when the democracy movement was put down forcefully at Tiananmen Square in 1989. As a result, the U.S. and a number of other countries imposed sanctions. The U.S. imposed six—prohibiting military contacts and sales, high level government contacts and government backed financial support for trade and investment, among other things. Once again, China openness took a backward step.

Moves to normalize relations inched forward in 1992. Three new market opening agreements were signed and were the first step toward "reopening" China for commercial activity. A trip I made last December, at the request of President Bush, was another "reopening" step. It also removed one of the sanctions—the one prohibiting high-level government contacts between China and the United States. Others remained, and today the U.S. is the only country still maintaining sanctions against China that are linked to the Tiananmen Square tragedy.

CHINA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Today, China is a country in transition. Much change is occurring—economically, politically and socially. And the course of the change is not always smooth or even; semi-controlled chaos might be one way to describe it. But the outcome has tremendous significance for us in the United States as well as for all the rest of the world.

China is the world's most populous country—1.2 billion people. This statistic alone gives China great weight in the community of nations, but there are other reasons that it has tremendous strategic importance.

Its geography is one. China is the geographic center of Asia. It shares a border with 14 different countries—Russia, India, Pakistan, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Burma (now Myanmar), Mongolia and Nepal, to name a few. China has more common borders than any other country in the world.

China also has a significant role in political and security terms. It has one of the

seven permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. This means China has a voice—and a veto—over the decisions made by this organization, mainly involving peace-keeping missions the nations of the world should undertake and how to conduct them.

Finally, and most importantly, we now have China's escalating economic clout. China's economy is the fastest growing large economy in the world. The International Monetary Fund already ranks China as the third largest economy in the world, behind the U.S. and Japan. Predictions are that the Chinese economy will grow between 13 and 14 percent this year despite stringent efforts to rein it in and cool it down. This is after a 12 percent growth rate last year.

No end is in sight. Economists around the world expect China's economy to continue growing at least 6 to 8 percent annually for the next 10 years. In contrast, growth rates for industrialized countries, including the United States, are predicted to remain at only 2 to 3 percent for at least the next five years. This means that China could overtake the U.S. as the world's largest economy within the next decade.

Right now, China is the largest market in the world—for aircraft, for telephones, for construction equipment and, increasingly, for consumer goods. The country needs virtually everything we produce and sell. And demand is growing rapidly. In cities like Shenzhen, one of the first special economic zones located in the south of China just across the border from Hong Kong, one can stand on the street corner and feel the dynamism and the energy as the Chinese people build another Hong Kong. I have never before seen and felt that kind of dynamic growth in any other place.

However, there are still contradictions. Some parts of China, especially in the north and west, have not yet been touched by the freedom of the special economic zones. They are not as advanced nor prosperous. But, one thing is clear—the Chinese want to advance, to prosper, to accumulate wealth.

The economic promise of China is heightened by Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Hong Kong will revert to China from Britain in 1997. Though there are ongoing controversies between China and Britain about how much democracy there should be in Hong Kong's governance, I believe, that in the end, the reversion will take place without incident. Hong Kong is by far the largest investor in China, and the economies of the two are unmistakably intertwined.

Taiwan is the second largest investor in China today. The people of Taiwan have done well economically since the Nationalist Chinese retreated there after the Communists assumed control of mainland China in 1949. And while tensions and political differences still exist between China and Taiwan, economic ties are flourishing. If one day in the next century Taiwan and China should decide to join together again, that would further accelerate the dynamism and size of the Chinese economy.

So, for all these reasons—population, geography, politics, and especially, economic potential—China must be reckoned with and understood.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I came away from my trip there last year more convinced than ever that we must remain engaged in China. This is the only way the United States can hope to influence the direction of change and help ensure a positive outcome—a market-oriented economy paired with a more open and free society.

However, there are others who think differently. There are a number of people, historically and now, who think the U.S. should not have contact or do business with China. There are those who are concerned about China's human rights record, such things as imprisonment of dissidents, use of prison labor to produce products for export, and coercive birth control measures. There are others who think we should not deal with any regime that is Communist, and therefore, an enemy. And, there are still others in our intelligence and defense establishments, who see a threat in China's military modernization and arms sales to other nations.

This jumble of attitudes and opinions about China and what the U.S.-China relationship should be made for a complex situation here at home.

MY MISSION TO CHINA, DECEMBER, 1992

Let me talk for a moment about my trip to China, where it fits into this mosaic, and what it accomplished.

Just after the 1992 election, President Bush asked me to go to China to reconvene the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade with my counterpart Li Lanqing, then head of the Ministry of Foreign Economics and Trade. (He has since been elevated to Vice Premier and the Ministry has been renamed the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.) The Commission had been moribund since 1989 because of the sanction barring ministerial contact with China. As I said before, my trip lifted that sanction. It was the first Cabinet-level contact since Tiananmen Square.

As I also mentioned before, the trip was the next logical step in normalizing the U.S.-China commercial relationship, following the signing of three new market-opening agreements. These agreements dealt with market access, protection of intellectual property and a prohibition against using prison labor to make products for export to the U.S. The trip's objective was the advancement of U.S. commercial interests and the continued encouragement of economic reform and political freedom in China. To underscore the commercial aspects, I took six U.S. business people with me.

Before going, I met here with the Chinese Ministers of Aerospace and Telecommunications. I strongly indicated to both that our growing trade deficit with China was becoming an increasing problem and that the only way to address it was for China to buy more U.S. products. I had a list of pending U.S. sales—at the top was Boeing aircraft purchase. When I arrived in China, ten days later, and had my first bilateral meeting with Minister Li, he was quick to inform me that we would get our Boeing contract and that, to underscore Chinese good faith, it would be signed while I was in China. It was, as were other contracts between Chinese companies and AT&T and Northern Telecom. All told, we brought back more than \$1 billion in new contracts for American companies. Let us remind ourselves that every billion dollars in export creates or supports more than 19,000 jobs in the U.S.

And, the discussions had with various other government and business officials were the stimulus for more U.S. business, signed later—including an order for GE engines, for more Boeing aircraft, a major AT&T joint

venture, plus other sales of automobiles, satellites, and power generation equipment.

Other things accomplished on the trip—the whole of which netted more than either President Bush or I had expected—were these:

We moved forward on implementing the trade agreements, agreeing to specific deadlines, targets, and vehicles to accomplish specific objectives.

We agreed to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding on end-user checks on "dual-use" technology products, such as computers, which could have both civilian and military uses. We indicated that if China agreed to allow checks of the end use of these products, it would be easier to convince our intelligence and military establishments that the Chinese were using them for peaceful purposes. That would provide leverage for the loosening of controls over the export of such products.

We agreed to resume negotiations on a bilateral investment treaty, to facilitate investment between our two countries.

During my talks with Premier Li Peng and other Chinese leaders, I made very clear that the U.S. also wanted to see substantial progress in a number of areas. I stressed that reducing the trade deficit, achieving full implementation of trade agreements, and addressing U.S. concerns in the areas of human rights and arms proliferation were the best ways to ensure a good working relationship between the U.S. and China.

I am proud of what we did to reopen commercial relationships with China more fully, to place the full weight of our government behind our business people, and to mend the U.S.-China relationship.

THE STATUS TODAY

The question now is: where is our relationship with China today, and where do we want it to go?

On balance, right now, in November of 1993, I think our relationship with China is one of mixed signals and escalating tensions, which holds the possibility of undoing much of our recent progress.

The Clinton Administration seems conflicted in its attitude toward China. Administration officials appear to be working at cross purposes. Strong objections to some of China's policies and actions are uttered at the same time a stream of high level visitors is traveling to China to extend olive branches. A meeting between President Clinton and China's President Jiang Zemin has been scheduled to be held during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference in Seattle on November 18 and 19 as part of this campaign to soothe the troubled waters of the U.S.-China relationship.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

There is some good news. The efforts we began last year seem to be moving forward.

On the business front, U.S. companies continue to rush to explore business opportunities, send more exports, and sign more contracts in China. About 2,000 U.S. companies have about \$6 billion invested there now, making the U.S. the third largest investor in China. U.S. exports are growing substantially.

We continue to move forward on implementation of the market access agreement. The Clinton Administration is considering a bigger push on services; however, progress is slower than we would like. More programs have been made on implementation of the intellectual property rights agreement. The Chinese have taken significant steps by changing laws and setting up courts. The

issue now is enforcement. Our government intends to pursue this concern.

Unfortunately, the progress in these areas has not done much yet to reduce our trade deficit with China. Estimates are that the deficit will climb to \$23 billion this year, a significant jump from the almost \$19 billion deficit recorded in 1992.

One thing that could be done to shave almost \$2 billion off that deficit quickly would be for China to get serious about stopping illegal transshipments of textiles to the U.S. This is a continuing—and growing—problem. Textile products are shipped through Hong Kong, Taiwan and other Asian ports to obscure the country of origin and thereby avoid import quotas set by a textile agreement between the U.S. and China.

The current agreement is due to expire at the end of this year. The Chinese are dragging their feet on concluding a new one. Resolving this issue would help reduce the trade deficit and remove one point of tension in the U.S.-China relationship.

ESCALATING TENSIONS

The rest of the news about our relationship with China is not so good. A number of other incidents are causing tensions to escalate.

First, came the debate about whether Most Favored Nation status should be renewed for another year. President Clinton did the right thing—renewed it—but indicated there would be human rights conditions the Chinese would be expected to meet if MFN is to be renewed again next year. Even though the conditions irritated the Chinese, there was a sign of relief on both sides of the Pacific.

From here, things have deteriorated fast.

Perhaps the most significant event—the one that angered the Chinese the most—was the vocal opposition in the U.S. to China's bid for the Olympics. China desperately wanted to host the 2000 Olympics, viewed it as a right of passage that would enable the country to demonstrate that, economically at least, it had arrived as a player in the modern world.

However, some here in the United States launched a campaign, saying China did not deserve to host the Olympics because of its human right record. Human rights groups, some in the media and some members of Congress loudly and emphatically expressed their opposition to China being awarded the honor of hosting the games. The Chinese vigorously protested this injection of politics into the Olympic games site selection process and no one will ever know whether it played any role in the Committee's decision to award the games to Sydney, Australia. The Chinese think it did.

Another incident contributing to rising tensions was the August finding by the State Department that China had delivered missile parts and technology to Pakistan. If the technology was sold to Pakistan, the action would be a violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime guidelines to which China has promised adherence. The evidence may not be conclusive, and China has denied violating the treaty. But nonetheless, the finding automatically triggered sanctions against the sale of certain high technology equipment to China.

Sanctions can cost U.S. businesses billions of dollars and throw thousands of Americans out of work. To complicate matters, the U.S. action was unilateral. No other country which is part of the regime has joined us. Thus, our competitors are moving quickly to capture the business that U.S. companies are losing.

The U.S. business community has protested and President Clinton has agreed to

review this decision. Hughes Aircraft Company and Martin Marietta Corporation, two companies that are being hurt most, are leading the charge. Hughes could lose contracts to sell 10 satellites to China, sales worth \$250 million, jeopardizing 3,000 jobs, according to the Washington Post.

On the heels of the sanction decision was the confrontation in August and September over U.S. suspicions that a Chinese freighter bound for Iran was transporting chemical weapons. U.S. naval vessels prevented the ship from docking, and after weeks of intense negotiations, the Chinese agreed to let the ship put in at a Saudi port and be inspected by officials of all three countries. No weapons were found, and the Chinese have demanded an official apology.

And then came the Chinese underground nuclear test just weeks ago, performed over our objections. One wonders if the Chinese weren't just showing the U.S. that they would not tolerate interference in their affairs.

Now we are threatening more sanctions because of alleged violations of treaties protecting endangered species. China and Taiwan are accused of trading in rhinoceros and tiger parts, ingredients of traditional Chinese medicines. Both animals are on endangered species lists. If sanctions are imposed, millions of dollars of trade in flowers, timber and other plant and animal products would be affected.

We are also fast approaching the deadline for a six-month report due from the State Department to Congress on China's progress in resolving human rights issues. It is bound to be a focal point for reviving debate about China's human rights stance and the appropriate U.S. response. And whatever happens will be a major factor in 1994's annual debate about MFN renewal.

THE FUTURE

It is time we focused on our long-term relationship. We need to adopt a consistent, stable policy toward China. We need to develop a long-term vision of what our relationship should be. We must stop reacting to individual incidents and respond only in the context of this long-term vision.

And what should that vision be? I think it has to be rooted in a goal of being a friend, of helping China transform itself into a full-fledged modern, free market economy. This is the key to attaining a more free and open society in the most populous country in the world.

This means the U.S. has to stay engaged in China. We achieve nothing from withdrawal except a loss of influence. As an old China hand I know said, "we might go away in Asia, but China never will." Only by increasing the ties that bind us can we affect change.

We should have an expanding commercial relationship. We should pursue our agenda—pushing for full implementation of the market-opening agreements we have, reducing our trade deficit and supporting China's quest for membership in the GATT. We should intelligently balance all our interests in China—the commercial as well as our human rights and arms proliferation concerns.

To do this, we need to exercise the best of diplomatic judgement and skills, to disagree with the Chinese when we must, be tough-minded when necessary, but do so in the context of fostering an important friendship. We need to encourage, cajole and coax the Chinese forward, instead of blustering, threatening and shouting at them in public. Above all, we need to treat our Chinese friends—as

we would any friends—with dignity and fairness.

I'm told by some close observers that the Chinese leadership is very upset about the deteriorating relationship with the U.S. They are rethinking whether they want a long-term partnership with our government. They fear the U.S. will not be a constant and consistent partner and will not treat them with the dignity and fairness they feel they deserve.

We in the U.S. must remember that China has other options. Japan and Europe are waiting in the wings, eager to forge stronger ties with the world's fastest growing large market.

Much remains to be done in China to fully resolve our concerns about human rights and arms proliferation. But the best way to promote progress is to stay engaged, to encourage China's economic reform and integration into the world economy. History has shown that economic freedom inevitably leads to personal freedom.

Let's not turn our back on the possibility of helping free markets and democracy along in China. If we are short-sighted and fail to adopt a long-term vision about our relationship, if we continue our current schizophrenic approach to a China policy, who knows what direction change could take. The U.S.—and the world—cannot afford to take this risk.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY KLEIN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Larry Klein on the occasion of his being presented with the 1994 Tall Tree Outstanding Citizen Award by the Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce.

Larry Klein currently serves as chair of the Palo Alto Centennial celebrations, an enormous and exciting undertaking. His contributions to the Palo Alto community are well known and highly regarded. He served on the Palo Alto City Council for 9 years, serving as mayor in 1989, a job he performed with distinction and integrity. Larry Klein has been a leader in long-range planning, regional cooperation, and environmental protection. He has been tireless in his efforts to promote cooperation between the city and the Palo Alto Unified School District.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Klein is an outstanding citizen with an unswerving commitment to his community and public service. His work on behalf of the city of Palo Alto is exemplary and he is indeed a model for others to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him on this auspicious occasion of receiving the coveted 1994 Tall Tree Outstanding Citizen Award.

TRIBUTE TO JONATHAN JOUBERT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode

Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jonathan Joubert of Troop 13 in West Warwick, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jonathan stripped, resealed, and waxed the floors at St. James Church in West Warwick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jonathan Joubert. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jonathan Joubert will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL KOUSNETZ STERKIN (1923-93)

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable scientist, wife, and mother whose unique contributions to the American scientific community deserve our highest accolades and profound admiration. Although an accomplished scientist in her own right, Carol Kousnetz Sterkin will be most remembered as the legendary head of the Literature Search Function at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory [JPL] in Pasadena, CA, a position which she held with distinction for the past 30 years.

Carol Kousnetz Sterkin was born in Chicago, IL, in 1923 and spent her childhood under the shadow of the Great Depression. Taking advantage of a remarkably early ability to read, she finished every book in her father's extensive library by the age of 6. Since many of his books were technical in nature, the seeds of a life-long dedication to science were planted at an early age. As a young teenager bedridden by a severe accident, she continued

her pattern of voracious reading which helped prepare her for admission to college in 1940.

She received her B.S. in physics from the University of Chicago in 1944 and, after working for 2 years as an engineer for General Electric on low pressure, plasma discharge research and igniter point development related to mercury pool tubes—thyratrons and ignitrons—she taught math and physics and completed her M.S. in nuclear physics at the University of Illinois in 1947. During these years she studied under several famous scientists, including Enrico Fermi, who were working on the Manhattan project at the time. While she was not involved with the initial development of the atomic bomb, she did participate in subsequent research and development for both the destructive and peaceful uses of the atom.

Long before the advent of modern feminism, Carol Sterkin deplored the sex discrimination suffered by professional women in science. She noted that often men with half her education were receiving twice her salary and 10 times the recognition for far less impressive work. This was especially true in the 1940's, when it was unusual for a woman to even study the sciences, not to mention actually teaching in that field.

In the following years, Ms. Sterkin developed severe moral reservations about the destructive uses of the atom. She was also ahead of her time in realizing the hazards of radioactive materials and decided that she did not want a career working with such substances. She is quoted as saying:

At the time, the only work being done in physics was in the field of nuclear physics. I found myself surrounded by a group of men who had helped develop the A(tomic)-bomb at Los Alamos. Most of the graduate students in my nuclear physics courses could have written the (text) book! * * *. When I left I was faced with the dilemma of not really wanting to work with radio-active materials, and disapproving morally of the atomic bomb.

With these factors in mind, Carol turned more and more to the fields of research and technical writing. For the last 30 years of her life she served as the head of the Literature Search Function at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Library. In this capacity she was so valuable because she combined the research skills of a librarian with the knowledge of a scientist, and became truly indispensable to the scientific community which she served.

She was a pioneer in the development of global access to online scientific and technical data bases. In the late 1960's and 1970's, she was one of the original developers (from the NASA side), along with experts from other government agencies and universities all over the world, of the online information systems that provide scientists worldwide with the capability of sharing and pooling knowledge. Until the time of her death, she remained one of the world's ranking experts in this field.

Again and again, she postponed her retirement because there was no one else at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory who could continue her work. Her extensive technical knowledge and acquaintance within the worldwide scientific community enabled her, not only to support the appropriate literature to a scientist, but also to put him/her in touch with the latest published work being done in the field.

Scientists all over the world knew her and valued her concept of unrecorded knowledge and information (as opposed to the common notion recorded information). This is the ongoing information as it is discovered and developed. It includes the personal knowledge a scientist has yet to document, unpublished documents and papers, current test and research results, personal scientific diaries, and so forth. For obvious reasons, in a rapidly changing technological world, this information is the most valuable to a scientist.

The high quality of her work is attested to by the fact that she did extensive work on extreme vacuums and atomic theory for Nobel laureate, Richard Feynman, the late American physicist of international fame. One of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's principal scientists, Dr. James Stephens, has said that "she knew so much, it will be absolutely impossible to replace her." The truth of this statement is borne out by the fact that her position—which the JPL scientists are desperate to fill—remains vacant and they have yet to find anyone they feel even has the potential to grow into her capability.

Carol Sterkin was married at one time to Samuel Sterkin and was the mother of three sons, Bruce, Joel, and Lawrence. Although she worked in an era in which women often received little recognition for their accomplishments, she leaves a legacy of achievement, dedication, and expertise which has paved the way for greater recognition of other women of outstanding ability in the latter part of the 20th century. Her loss will be felt, not only by her family and local community, but throughout the scientific world for a long time. I ask my colleagues to join me on the floor of the House of Representatives to honor a truly great American, Carol Kousnetz Sterkin.

THE SERVICE EDUCATION REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to share with my colleagues a success story about cooperation between a community nonprofit organization, private corporations and a Federal grant program that has made a difference in the life of a young woman in Santa Fe, NM.

Brenda Ortega could have easily been another teenage statistic. Brenda was pregnant by the time she was a ninth grader and a high school dropout by 16. Today at age 18, Brenda has earned a GED, has a job with the New Mexico Economic Development Department and is a student at Santa Fe Community College. The link between Brenda's situation and success was the Service Education Redevelopment [SER] Program.

The Service Education Redevelopment Program is provided by a nonprofit organization which helps students obtain a high school equivalency degree and find employment. Funded by JPTA grants, State matching education funds, and contributions from private businesses and foundations, the Service Edu-

cation Redevelopment Program finds students' jobs and pays their wages while they study to obtain a GED. While preparing students for the GED test, the SER program also coaches students in how to fill out a job application, how to dress appropriately, the importance of being on time and communicating with an employer.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing what is possible when we have cooperation between community, State, and Federal sources and the difference we can make in the lives of young people like Brenda Ortega.

GOVERNOR'S AWARD FOR DRUG AWARENESS WON BY HENRY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I announce that the Henry County School System, Henry County, GA, has won the prestigious Governor's Award for Drug Awareness for the fourth consecutive year. In a joint effort, all 15 schools throughout the county submitted a single application to the Governor's office and were then chosen for their dedication to such anti-drug programs as Red Ribbon Week. With the help of PALS [Parents and Leaders in Schools], an organization made up of all the PTO's, PTA's, and advisory groups from each school, the students were able to achieve success in the battle against drugs.

This award demonstrates that children in today's society are willing to stand up to their peers and say "no" to drugs. We must all applaud this courage and commend them for their high moral values. However, we cannot forget the hard work done by the parents, teachers, schools, and local community in this equation. Without loving guidance or constant encouragement, this drug-free way of life that the students have chosen may not have been a reality.

This award says a lot about what works in our government. I am a firm believer that schools, as well as communities, thrive when problems are addressed on the local level, rather than by the Federal Government in Washington, DC. Parents and teachers know how to best educate children on the dangers of drugs. This recognition of the Henry County School System only proves my point.

Again, let me say, for the record, that I commend the Henry County School System and its students and teachers for their continued dedication to the war on drugs.

TRIBUTE TO BOB THOMPSON

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, this week is an important milestone for Robert J. Thompson, a distinguished gentleman from Chester County,

PA. His friends and colleagues will come together to wish him well as he enters semiretirement. Bob Thompson is an individual who has had an extraordinarily successful career in both business and public service.

Most recently, Bob was president of the Chester County Chamber of Business and Industry, where he was a forceful advocate for local business. Bob previously served as a Chester County Commissioner, including 4 years as chairman of the board of commissioners. He also was a member and chairman of the board of directors of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, and a vice president of Fidelity Bank.

Bob has also been a member of the board of the Chester County Hospital, the Chester County Historical Society, the Chester County unit of the American Cancer Society, and the YMCA of Central Chester County. He was co-founder of an adolescent suicide prevention group and serves on the board of the Chester County Youth Expo.

He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of West Chester and a member of the Rotary Club of Westtown-Goshen.

Bob Thompson is the rare individual who can undertake a business career, public service, and civic involvement and be successful with each endeavor. I commend him for his achievements and wish him and his wife, Nancy, much happiness for their future.

DISTRICT CHAMPS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Ferris Yellow Jackets from Ferris, TX, are State High School Class 3A State Basketball Champions. The Yellow Jackets, led by Coach James Rogers, were an impressive 31-3 on their way to the school's first State championship. For the past 2 years, I had the pleasure to pay tribute to two other champions in my district—The Paul Lawrence Dunbar Wildcats who were the 1993 Class 5A State Basketball Champions and the Waxahachie Indians who were 1992 Class 4A State Football Champions. I am very proud of all the district champs.

The entire Ferris community has been longing for a State championship for sometime and this year's championship has been cause for great celebration in both the school and the community. This achievement is a prime example of what our young people can achieve given the determination and encouragement. This was Coach Rogers' 13th season as head coach for Ferris, and it turned out to be a lucky year for him.

All of Ferris is proud of their accomplishment. I salute the members: coaches—James Rogers, Mike Russell, Randy Waggoner; players—Vernon Butler, Pedro Tyejo, Jeremy Sims, Roman Barnes, Tyson Hollywood, Alonzo Harrison, Kendrick Cherry, Casey Greene, Jonathan Spence, Robert Brown, Kris Salas, Kyle Rogers, Jason Runnels, Kurt Harrison, and Tracy Johnson.

TRIBUTE TO THEATREWORKS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor TheatreWorks on the occasion of it being presented with the 1994 Tall Tree Outstanding Organization Award by the Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce.

TheatreWorks is the San Francisco Peninsula's largest and most critically acclaimed performing arts organization. Founded in 1970 by Artistic Director Robert Kelly, the company serves over 90,000 theatergoers throughout the bay area during its season of 12 plays and musicals. It is a theater of all ages and races, unique in its dedication to multi-culturalism. TheatreWorks is a major cultural asset to the Palo Alto community and contributes in many ways. It encourages community participation, creates special opportunities for groups such as seniors and children, trains artists, and forges partnerships with school and other organizations.

Mr. Speaker, TheatreWorks is an outstanding organization and has made a substantial contribution to the lasting enhancement of Palo Alto. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting it for receiving the coveted 1994 Tall Tree Outstanding Organization Award.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN HART

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Justin Hart of Troop 1284 in Warwick, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Justin raised the funds and built a shed at the Apponaug Bambino little league field in Warwick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Justin Hart. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle

Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Justin Hart will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

LONG BEACH SHIPYARD WORKERS HELP EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the employees of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard are well known for their extraordinary work ethic, their high skill level, and their considerable contribution to the Nation's security. They should also be recognized for their strong compassion for their fellow citizens and their willingness to make significant sacrifices to help those in need.

In the wake of the earthquake centered in Northridge, CA on January 17, approximately 200 Long Beach Naval Shipyard employees responded to a January 21 request for assistance from the Office of Personnel Management [OPM]. They volunteered their services at disaster assistance centers throughout those areas that had been devastated by the earthquake.

When the OPM call came in, supervisors were immediately contacted, and they in turn set in motion a phone tree process to contact their employees in order to obtain volunteers. Workers were told that they would be taking applications for relief from the earthquake victims. They were also told that volunteers would be working approximately 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, for up to 20 days and that they were to report for an orientation session the next day.

The calls to employees continued late into the night on the 21st and then throughout the next morning. The response was overwhelming and gratifying. Over 200 shipyard employees volunteered. They attended the orientation session on the 22d and the majority began work the next day.

These employees began working in centers in Reseda, Hollywood, Santa Clarita, Santa Monica, Northridge, and anywhere else they were needed. One group of employees working at the center in Reseda reported taking in over 800 applications in one day. Fortunately, many of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard volunteers are bilingual, which proved especially helpful to many non-English speaking people in some of the hardest hit areas.

Also, because of the variety of skills the Long Beach volunteers possess, they were called on to perform many other services. For example, when rain was predicted, one group worked late into the night putting up tents to provide shelter to many of the thousands left homeless by the quake.

Disasters sometimes have a way of revealing the best in people. The volunteers from

the Long Beach Naval Shipyard worked very long hours in difficult circumstances because they simply wanted to help. There was a need and they responded willingly.

This commitment to help their fellow citizens following the earthquake reflects the commitment, dedication, and compassion which is personified in all of these talented individuals. The spirit they showed in this emergency is the same spirit they have demonstrated in their consistent commitment to excellence in their work at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

In closing, I would like to include a short article from the January 25 edition of the San Pedro News-Pilot.

[From the San Pedro News-Pilot, Jan. 25, 1994]

SHIPYARD CREWS GIVE QUAKE AID

Approximately 200 employees at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard on Terminal Island have volunteered their services to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to help displaced victims of the Northridge earthquake.

The volunteers will remain at various FEMA centers until they no longer are needed.

The Office of Personnel Management called the shipyard Friday to ask for volunteers; then supervisors and union officials were contacted.

In turn, they called employees at home. Those who volunteered attended a training session Saturday in Pasadena and began helping Sunday.

HONORING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF GREEK HERITAGE TO AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, as you may know March 25 is Greek Independence Day. This day is important to all Americans because it commemorates the unique bond Greeks share in our commitment to democracy. The democracy that originated in Greece 2,500 years ago, was the inspiration of our Founding Fathers when creating our democratic system. As Members of Congress, serving in this body born out of Greek ideals, Greek Independence Day will be a celebration of our common bond to liberty and freedom. To this day, my constituents of Greek descent are proud of the influence their heritage has had on this country—and so am I.

It is very appropriate as we salute Greece's past that we also salute the strong bonds between us in the present and the future. Greece and the United States have developed close ties, as members of NATO and the European Community. Let us continue to honor these ties and work to strengthen them by celebrating with Greek Americans on March 25.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS TO NORTON YOUNGLOVE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, the county of Riverside, CA has been extremely fortunate during its history to have many dedicated citizens who have been willing to contribute their time and talents to help make our community an exceptionally good place in which to live and work. For the better part of four decades, one of the most dedicated and active of these citizens has been Mr. Norton Younglove.

Mr. Younglove is a native of Riverside. He was born in 1929, and attended local public schools before traveling to Oregon to obtain his BA in public administration and political science at Willamette University. After a stint in the U.S. Army Signal Corps in Korea, Norton returned to Riverside to work several years in his family's oil business before beginning a career as a teacher of government and history at Sierra Junior High and Ramona High School in Riverside. A decade later, Norton Younglove decided to put in practice the lessons about government that he had learned and taught.

Norton was first elected to the Riverside County Board of Supervisors in 1971, and has served in that position continuously ever since. For nearly a quarter of a century in office he has helped guide our county through an era of unprecedented progress. During that time, he has striven to be fair to everyone, and has worked diligently to manage rapid growth and development to keep it from destroying the natural assets which have attracted so many people to our area of southern California.

Norton has always believed that his job of representing the people of Riverside County entailed much more than attending board meetings and casting votes. He has involved himself in a myriad of activities at the county, regional, and State levels. These include serving as: chairman of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; a founding member of the board of directors of the Riverside Transit Agency; chairman of the Habitat Conservation District; executive board member of the Inland Manpower Association; past member of the governing body of the Inland Counties Health Systems Agency; member of the Regional Airport Authority; former board member of the Inland Empire Labor Management Council; former chairman of the County Supervisors Association of California; founding chairman of the California Association of Councils of Government; and a member of the southern California earthquake preparedness project, policy advisory board.

For his entire adult life, no one has worked harder or contributed more than Mr. Norton Younglove to make Riverside County a community of which we all can be proud. On March 25, 1994, Norton will be recognized for his service to our community by being named the Citizen of the Year by the Riverside Rotary Club. On behalf of the citizens of the 43d Congressional District, I want to add to this tribute my thanks and congratulations, and to wish Norton, his wife Ardith, and their three sons

and five grandchildren best wishes for a happy and productive future.

INTERSTATE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE CONTROL ACT

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues from Pennsylvania in introducing important bipartisan legislation to help our State address its growing problems with out-of-State municipal waste. I would particularly like to commend Congressmen JIM GREENWOOD, JACK MURTHA, BILL CLINGER, and JOE MCDADE for their leadership in this effort.

Back in 1992, I joined many of my Pennsylvania colleagues in writing to congressional leadership urging them to break the gridlock that has blocked action on this issue for so many years. I reiterate that plea today: we must act to give States a voice in limiting interstate waste shipments.

This bill will give the Governors, in consultation with local communities, the authority to restrict interstate waste shipments.

Pennsylvania imports far more municipal waste than any other State. In 1993 alone, nearly 4 million tons of waste was shipped into our State for disposal. Almost 2 million tons of waste was shipped to Pennsylvania from New York, and another 1.3 million tons came from New Jersey. According to the waste management industry, this waste is brought to our State because "the political and economic costs of disposal in the generating state become so high that it is 'less expensive' to transport [waste] to other states." In other words, since other States cannot find the political willpower to make hard decisions about where to place their landfills, they choose the easy way out and ship their waste to Pennsylvania.

I believe that the time has come to give Pennsylvania and other States the power to say "no" to the huge shipments of interstate waste that cross our borders every day.

Federal laws require States to develop plans for comprehensive State management of municipal waste. These plans can include programs to reduce waste and require recycling. But, citing the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution, courts have repeatedly overturned State plans to limit interstate waste shipments. As a result, Governors are virtually powerless to control or restrict out-of-State waste. It is time to close this loophole.

For Pennsylvania, this legislation is important because it will give us the ability to comprehensively manage all municipal solid waste in our State. For our neighbors, enactment of this legislation will mean that their political "free-ride" is over. These States will have to find ways to manage their own waste problems without pushing it across our borders.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JUDGE
THOMAS A. DEMAKOS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Judge Thomas A. Demakos for his outstanding service and contribution to Queens County. On Tuesday, March 22, 1994, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Queens Borough Lodge No. 878 will pay special tribute to Judge Demakos and his dedication to the judiciary system of Queens County.

Judge Demakos was born in New York City and currently lives with his wife Mary and has two children. He received his bachelor of science from Long Island University and his masters from New York University Graduate School. In 1957, Judge Demakos was awarded his juris doctor from New York State School of Law. He also served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1943-46.

Judge Demakos was admitted to a number of courts throughout his career including: all New York State courts, Second Judicial Department; U.S. district courts, eastern and southern districts; U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals, second circuit. He has presided over a number of courts including the supreme court where he was Justice from 1986 to present in the Eleventh Judicial District; acting supreme court Justice from 1982 to 1985 and criminal court judge from 1980 to 1982.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Judge Demakos worked in the office of Queens County District Attorney where he served as the chief assistant district attorney, chief Supreme Court Trial Bureau, chief Rackets Bureau, deputy chief Supreme Court Trial Bureau and the assistant district attorney. Furthermore, Judge Demakos worked on several major cases which including *People versus Forest Hills General Hospital* in 1965, *People versus Ferguson & Harris* in 1968, *People versus Alice Crimmins* in 1971, and *People versus Thomas Shea* in 1974.

Over the years, Judge Demakos has been involved in a number of professional activities which include: member, faculty of the office of Court Administration Judicial Seminars; member, Chief Administrators' Advisory Committee on Criminal Law, and procedure and a lecturer at the British and Canadian Bar Association joint meeting 1990 Annual Bar Conference in London, England.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Demakos deserves this special recognition for his allegiance to the judiciary system of New York. I know my colleagues join me in saluting Judge Thomas Demakos for his outstanding achievements.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE HONORS
ADAM TOMASZKIEWICZ

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, one of Illinois' most distinguished citizens is Adam Tomasziewicz

of Willow Springs, who was honored last January by the Illinois State Senate.

State Senator Judy Baar Topinka offered the following Resolution which was unanimously adopted. I have had the pleasure of knowing Adam for many years, and he is indeed an inspiration to all of us who count him as a good friend.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 988

Whereas, Adam Tomasziewicz has been named Man of the Year by the Polish National Alliance for his service to the Polish-American community; and

Whereas, Mr. Tomasziewicz, of Willow Springs, is the president of the alliance's Cicero Society and has served as national treasurer of the alliance and as chairman of the national budget and finance committee; and

Whereas, Adam Tomasziewicz has been active in the Polish American Congress and chaired its \$1 million fund-raising campaign after World War II; and

Whereas, He succeeded his father, Michael Tomasziewicz, as treasurer of the Polish National Alliance in 1955 and has served the association in many capacities since then; and

Whereas, Mr. Tomasziewicz richly deserves the honor accorded him by the organization he has served so well; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the eighty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we congratulate Adam Tomasziewicz on being named Man of the Year by the Polish Nation Alliance, commend him on his long history of public service, and wish him all the best in the future; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitable copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to Adam Tomasziewicz.

Adopted by the Senate, January 13, 1994.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF WTOP
RADIO

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, recently all of us in the Washington metropolitan area had the pleasure of listening to the highlights of news coverage for the past 25 years as Washington's premier all-news radio station, WTOP, celebrated its anniversary.

On March 10, 1969, WTOP Radio launched its all-news format and has for a quarter century served the Washington area with responsible and accurate news coverage of local and national events.

The high standards of this radio station must be credited to its outstanding writing and reporting staff. WTOP has launched the careers of many broadcasting greats like Walter Cronkite, Connie Chung, and Sam Donaldson to name a few.

And, as Members of Congress, we have the good fortune of working with WTOP's Capitol Hill Correspondent, Dave McConnell. I begin every workday with Dave McConnell's reports from Capitol Hill, and I know that many of my colleagues do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank WTOP Radio for providing a great public service. May the next 25 years be as successful as the first.

TUFTS IS FOREVER

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to make our colleagues aware of an important event that will be taking place the week of April 21.

The year 1994 signifies the 10th annual celebration of Tuftonia's Week. This is a special time for the over 75,000 Tufts alumni who gather in groups throughout the world to take part in Tuftonia's week festivities. From Somerville to Saigon, Wyckoff to Warsaw, and Albuquerque to Ankara, thousands of graduates come together to pay tribute to their alma mater and to remember the good times that they shared as fellow Tuftonians.

Tuftonia's Week is named after the venerable Tufts football fight song written by E.W. Hayes, class of 1916. Through the continual and widespread involvement of the Tufts community, this celebration captures the same sense of spirit and vitality for which this song was written. In honor of this special 10th anniversary commemoration, our male capella singing group, the Beelzebubs, will join in the festivities as they entertain alumni on an Amtrak railroad trip which begins in Boston and travels down the Northeast corridor until reaching its final destination in our Nation's Capital.

Tufts University was founded in 1852 and enrolls approximately 7,900 students from all 50 States and 109 countries. As a Tufts alum, I am deeply honored to congratulate this outstanding institution and its loyal alumni for their continued achievements in public and community service. I ask my colleagues to join me in urging their Tufts alumni constituents to participate in this year's Tuftonia's Week celebrations.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO
CONSTRUCT A NEW FEDERAL
COURTHOUSE IN THE NORTHERN
DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce a bill legislating the creation of a new Federal courthouse and division in the northern district of Illinois. This courthouse, located in Joliet, would serve a newly created southern division within the northern district of Illinois. It would be comprised of Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Will Counties. The counties of Cook, Du Page, Kane, and Lake would remain within the district's eastern division.

The idea for establishing a suburban Federal district courthouse originally arose at the State bar level at a board of governors meeting over a year ago as a way to deal with the problem of overcrowding. A number of local bar associations, including those in Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Will Counties, became

interested in the project, and have since urged me to help them turn their idea into a reality.

The demographics of south and west suburban Chicago have changed dramatically over the last decade. The population has increased much faster than in other areas and, as a result, more legal activity has followed. From 1980 to 1990, the combined population of Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Will Counties has increased from 504,277 to 535,976, a total of 6 percent. The U.S. Census Bureau predicts that by 1997, the population of these four counties will increase another 11 percent. This is a total of 17 percent in less than two decades. In comparison, the combined population of Cook, Du Page, Kane, and Lake Counties only increased 1 percent in the 10 years from 1980 to 1990, and is expected to rise a mere 2 percent by 1997.

Furthermore, Will County is the fourth largest county in Illinois, with Cook being the largest. With the vast majority of northern Illinois' population located in this area, it stands to reason that legal activity would be high. Presently, the western division of the northern district has two courthouses to handle the heavy caseload generated by the 10 counties within its division. The entire central district of Illinois has six courthouses and the southern district has four.

However, with only one Federal courthouse for the eastern division, located in Chicago, serving an eight-county area with a population of more than 7.2 million people, caseload problems are exacerbated. A new courthouse for this area would, without question, allow for improved efficiency, convenient access for local residents, and a reduced caseload for the Chicago district court system.

An ongoing expansion project in the Dirksen Federal Building will eventually provide additional courtrooms. However, according to a spokesperson with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, even the completion of the expansion project will not sufficiently address the problems associated with overcrowding. It's time for our court system to accommodate this shift in population.

Situated in the heavily populated, fast-growing Will County, the city of Joliet is a natural choice. Another advantage of the Joliet location is its easy accessibility to all of the counties in the newly proposed southern district. For example, those attorneys presently practicing in the southwest corner of the eastern division would find it much more convenient to practice in a forum within 1 hour's drive, as opposed to being forced to travel nearly 2 hours, one way, to file a case or attend a court date in downtown Chicago.

This initiative, in my opinion, is a crucial step toward alleviating the weighty caseload congesting the Chicago Federal court system. It is my belief that the introduction of this bill will alert people to the necessity of this urgent community need and ultimately will lead to the construction of a new Federal courthouse for the people in the southwestern suburbs of Chicago.

Most county bar associations in the eastern division agree that something needs to be done to resolve this problem. The question remains as to where would be the best location to house additional court facilities. It is my fervent hope that we make the right choice—the responsible choice.

TRIBUTE TO MARGE COLLINS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marge Collins on the occasion of her being presented with the 1994 Tall Tree Outstanding Professional Award by the Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce.

Marge Collins is the ideal person to receive this prestigious award. She has been a teacher for more than 25 years, educating children in unique, creative ways and inspiring them to be productive and successful citizens. As a leader in the education community, Marge Collins has served as a mentor teacher and used her wisdom and experience to develop new and innovative programs. She makes important contributions to the Palo Alto community by working with numerous school and school district committees, the Palo Alto Centennial Committee, Neighbors Abroad, the American Association of University Women, her church, and many other organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Marge Collins is an outstanding professional with an unswerving commitment to her students and public service. Her work is exemplary and she is a model for others to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her on this auspicious occasion of receiving the coveted 1994 Tall Tree Outstanding Professional Award.

TRIBUTE TO JAMIE R. VILLANUEVA

VILLANUEVA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jamie R. Villanueva of Troop 13 in West Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jamie cleaned the walls and living area and waxed the floors at a local shelter called the Warwick House of Hope.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jamie R.

Villanueva. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of who now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jamie R. Villanueva will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Stacey Boozer of Panama City, FL is a State winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest. I am pleased to submit the following winning script written by Stacey Boozer.

As a teenager, I feel a strong commitment to America because I know that I am a part of its future. My generation will soon be taxpayers, voters, and members of the work force. We will be running this Nation in a matter of years. We need to be equipped to use the concepts that made this country great: patriotism, benevolence, pride, and democracy.

I will be able to vote in a year. This is important to me because I want to have a say in the government that is supposed to represent me. I want to pick candidates who feel the way I do about taxes, the economy, and social issues. Though I am still young, I know what I want the government to do about moral issues like abortion, prayer in public schools, and education. I feel that far too many people remain silent when voting season rolls around because they are unprepared to participate. They don't know who stands for what, or sometimes, even what they themselves stand for. They prefer to remain a part of the "silent majority," who let others run the world for them. Voting is about taking a stand for what you believe in and who you believe in. I am interested in voting because I want my opinions to count. I want to be a part of my government and have my fair say. I feel that I am ready to analyze any candidates and make responsible decisions. A democracy relies on informed, active citizens. We can't change anything unless we make an effort to try.

I plan to major in elementary education in college because my heart is yearning to teach young children. Like myself, children are the future of America. Their visions will form this country into what it will become. I want to teach our children about their world and how to be responsible Americans. I want to instill in them the same concepts of patriotism that I received in kindergarten, as I recited the Pledge of Allegiance. This patriotism is what our forefathers intended for everyone to have. I want to make a difference in the way our future society will view their part in our nation when it is their turn to lead. My generation has been stereotyped as a careless, apathetic genera-

tion with little concern about government or the economy. I must admit that in many cases this is true. As a nation we rank far below other growing nations like Japan, Germany, and England in our test scores and output as students. At the same time, we are at the top when it comes to self-confidence. In the words of T.V. talk show host, "... we are a nation of proud dumbbells." I resent that opinion and want to change it. Unfortunately, there is a great apathy among my peers. Most teens don't care about politics or news unless it affects them personally. I want to reach out and show them that everything that happens to our nation will and does affect them personally. I want to do something to change the world's opinion of American teens. I do care and I know that there are many others who are ready and willing to make a difference in our society.

In the future I hope to impact the lives of American children. In the meantime, I shall try to set an example to my peers who are indifferent toward their nation and show them how important we are to the future of America and our world. We are the future of America. It is our responsibility to keep America the great nation that it is and to be prepared to be reliable citizens.

TRIBUTE TO COMDR. RAY B. NIXON

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Comdr. Ray B. Nixon, for his exemplary service to the United States of America. Commander Nixon, a native of Panama City, FL, is a graduate of McKendree College in Lebanon, IL. He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1967 to 1971, assigned to the 6987th Security Group in Taipei, Taiwan.

In 1974, he joined the Navy and was commissioned under the Aviation Officer Candidate School in Pensacola, FL. Following flight training, he served as a naval flight officer with Tactical Electron Warfare Squadron 132 from 1976 to 1978, and was qualified a mission commander. Upon designation as a naval cryptologist in 1978, he was assigned to U.S. Naval Security Group Activity Misawa, Japan, where he served as a direct support officer, operation watch officer, and the enciphered communications division officer.

In 1981, Commander Nixon reported to Naval Security Group Activity, Pyongtaek, Republic of South Korea, as executive officer. From that assignment he went to U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland, where he was the processing and reporting officer from 1982 to 1984. His next tour was with Commander Carrier Group Six where he served as the staff cryptologist until 1986. He went next to Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station in Pensacola, where he was the fleet advanced systems training division officer and the base support department head.

In 1988 Commander Nixon reported to Rota, Spain, as officer in charge, Cryptologic Support Group 6th Fleet. He assumed command of Naval Security Group Activity, Key West in August in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, Commander Nixon has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy

Commendation Medal, and the Navy Achievement Medal with gold star, in addition to various service medals and ribbons. I rise to honor his achievements and thank him upon his retirement from the U.S. Navy.

VOTES REGARDING THE ISSUE OF SCHOOL PRAYER

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, on February 23, 1994, I voted against a motion to instruct the House conferees to accept an amendment offered by the senior Senator from the State of South Carolina to H.R. 1804, the Goals 2000 legislation, which had been accepted in the other body by a vote of 75 to 22.

Specifically, the amendment states that:

No funds made available through the Department of Education under this Act, or any other Act, shall be available to any state or Local Education Agency which has a policy of denying, or which effectively prevents participation in, constitutionally protected prayer in public schools by individuals on a voluntary basis. Neither the United States nor any state nor any Local Education Agency shall require any person to participate in prayer or influence the form or content of any constitutionally protected prayer in such public schools.

I would like to state at this point, however, that on February 23, 1994, I voted erroneously—a conclusion I came to after a careful review of my position and of my past votes.

A review of my record on this matter will show that on May 9, 1989, I supported an amendment to the Vocational Education Reauthorization which was almost identical to the amendment stated above. Specifically, the amendment would have allowed voluntary prayer in school. I do not know of any other instances since May 9, 1989, on which this issue has been addressed on the House floor.

As the record should indicate, I also voted today in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, which again mirrors the language which was approved in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this clarifies my position on the issue.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1994

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, David Hurst of Pensacola, FL, is a State winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest. I am pleased to submit the following winning script written by David Hurst.

Commitment. Webster says, "A pledge or promise to do something." A commitment is a decision to do something for another for no other reason than love for them. Some commitments are not initiated by the receiver, they are made freely, without obligation of return, by the giver. These are, perhaps, the

highest of all commitments. The other type of commitment is reciprocal. In other words, both parties involved do something for the other. I would like to say my commitment to America would be of the first type, that I would love America without hope of anything in return. But I cannot make that statement because my country has done so much for me: so much that everything I do in return cannot begin to replace it.

What has America given to me and the many millions who have been her citizens? A heritage of freedom, a past that reminds us of our liberty, and patriots who have fought and died for that cause. A prosperous economy, a land blessed with great bounty, provision for a high standard of living, and a chance for success for those who will work hard for it. Freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom of worship, and every part of the Bill of Rights. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness from our Declaration of Independence. And most importantly, the freedom to do what I believe is morally right within the bounds of human law.

This list gives just an idea of what my country provides. These conditions give me incentive not only to be a law-abiding citizen, but also to make commitments to give back what I have been given. I hope that my personal commitments will challenge you to take the privilege of being an American more seriously.

My first and most important commitment to America is moral. More and more today, Americans are being encouraged to defy authority. This is seen so vividly in the crime rate and its increase. As a committed American, I will seek to obey the laws of the land as they are established by government.

The second of my commitments is mental; I will learn why America is great from her past. I will look for the principles in the lives of her founding fathers, in her foundational documents, and in the historical events that have fed her growth. I will learn from the men who have sacrificed for my country and seek to make their commitments mine.

The third of my commitments is educational. My education is so important to my future commitments to America. To be the best citizen possible I must take full advantage of my educational opportunities. Great men of the past have made great commitments in the area of education; through what has been provided for them or their own initiative to teach themselves. To give America my best later, I must learn all I can now in math, science, writing skills, critical reading, government, and economics.

My fourth commitment is informational; that is, I will be informed on present issues of importance to my country. A citizen who is not informed and knowledgeable about problems cannot be a part of their solution. Voting is another part of being an informed citizen. Intelligent choices are made by informed citizens, not those who ignore the facts.

My fifth commitment is vocational. I will work for a prosperous, economically sound country. Whatever my job, I will work hard to reach my goals, and provide economic means for others. I will use the benefits of capitalism as a means of achievement economically. This also involves personal service if my country should ask for it. I will be willing to give my life so that others may experience the freedom I enjoy.

My sixth and last commitment is societal. I will be involved in areas of service to make others happier and more successful. I will try to give others knowledge and insight I have gained in my life. This is an area of commitment especially important in my latter years as young people need the advice of those with experience.

I hope you have been challenged to make pledges to America in each of these areas. Even if others lose their love for her, America has my solemn promise that I will stand firm in my commitments. Fellow patriots, take the challenge and commit yourself to

"the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 22, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1882, to amend title 18, United States Code, to promote the safe use of guns and to reduce gun violence, focusing on public health and child safety.
SD-628

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1021, to assure religious freedom to Native Americans.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of the Attorney General.
SR-253

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Transit Authority, focusing on operating assistance to transit authorities and the New Starts light rail program.
SD-538

Finance
To resume hearings to examine the result of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and what more needs to be accomplished before the trade agreements are to be signed on April 15, 1994.
SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine United States policy toward Russia.
SD-419

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-342

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for the National Science Foundation.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on Department of Energy national security programs and on safety issues at the Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities.
SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1270, to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in Colorado, S. 1324, to exchange certain lands of the Columbia Basin Federal reclamation project, Washington, S. 1402, to convey a certain parcel of public land to the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, for use as a landfill, S. 1703, to expand the boundaries of the Piscataway National Park, and H.R. 194, to withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses.
SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on competition in the U.S. biotechnology industry.
SR-253

MARCH 24

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1547, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994-2000 for programs of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
SD-406

Office of Technology Assessment
Board meeting, to consider pending business.
EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Labor.
SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the effect of the Administration's Superfund reauthorization proposals on the Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program.
SD-366

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1485, to extend certain satellite carrier compulsory licenses.
SD-234

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of World War I, Association of the U.S. Army, The Retired Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

9:45 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting, to consider the nominations of William Alan Reinsch, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, Raymond E. Vickery Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Maria Luisa Mabilangan Haley, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Elaine A. McReynolds, of Tennessee, to be Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-538

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for National Guard and Reserve programs, focusing on manpower and equipment requirements and the restructuring of brigades.
SD-106

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-124

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

Finance
To resume hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on the Medicaid program.
SD-215

Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review U.S. policy toward East Asia.
SD-419

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Annual Report of the Post Master General.
SD-342

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary

and Secondary Education Act of 1965, focusing on professional development.

SD-430

11:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism to examine proposals for preventing youth violence.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).

SD-138

Armed Services

Military Readiness and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the operation and maintenance accounts and on the defense business operations fund.

SR-232A

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine charitable solicitation fraud.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1856, to promote international cooperation and assistance programs and activities, focusing on implications for Sub-Saharan Africa.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on pending veterans legislation.

SR-418

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Fortunato P. Benavides, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Ruben Castillo, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Audrey B. Collins, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine headstart programs serving Native Americans.

SR-485

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources to examine headstart programs serving Native Americans.

SR-485

10:15 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

APRIL 11

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Marketing and Inspection Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Federal agency roles in addressing the contemporary needs and management of the Newlands Project in Nevada.

SD-366

APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1216, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe, and the United States and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation, S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources, and S. 720, to clean up open dumps on Indian lands; to be followed by a hearing on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy, focusing on fossil energy and clean coal programs.

SD-116

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Postal Service.

SD-192

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on dangerous exposures in the Persian Gulf War.

SH-216

APRIL 14

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the operating and economic environment of the domestic natural gas and oil industry.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health services and infrastructure.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on chemical demilitarization.

SR-222

3:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to ecosystem management.

SR-332

APRIL 18

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Science and Education, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Energy's environmental restoration and waste management programs.

SR-222

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine proposals to finance veterans health care reform.

SR-418

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the regulation of Indian gaming.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-106

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 25

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.

SD-138

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-106

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the implementation of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of P.L. 102-575) and the coordination of the program with other Federal protection and restoration efforts in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

SD-366

MAY 5

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 12

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

SD-106

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.

SD-192

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Selective Service System.

SD-106

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the De-

partments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 26

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on water and sanitation issues in rural Alaska.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Edward W. Gnehm, Jr., of Georgia, to be the U.S. Deputy Representative to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, David E. Birenbaum, of the District of Columbia, to be the U.S. Representative to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador, Arvonne S. Fraser, of Minnesota, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as the U.S. Representative on the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and Henry Howard, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Associate Director for Management, and John P. Loiello, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs, both of the U.S. Information Agency.

SD-419

MARCH 23

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine science and technology policy issues.

SR-253